

# The Times-Dispatch

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1906.

It is a true proverb that if you live with a lame man you will learn to halt.  
 —Plutarch.

## Business and Sentiment.

The banquet of the Chamber of Commerce last night was an expression of the good fellowship of Richmond, of the harmony and co-operative spirit of Richmond's citizens. We believe that there is no city in the nation which is more free than Richmond from factional strife. There is among our people an esprit de corps which acts as a civic tonic. Richmonders may appear at times to be indifferent, for they are a busy people. There is no idle class here. All Richmonders are working men, and each man is busy with his own affairs. But there are beneath the surface latent loyalty and public spirit which respond with affectionate zeal, whenever Richmond calls.

An old saying has it that there is no sentiment in business. But there is sentiment in business men, and it was abundantly manifest at the Chamber of Commerce dinner party last night. Richmonders work together for the material advantage that comes through intelligent co-operation. But their work for Richmond is inspired by a sentiment which is higher and nobler than commercialism. It is the sentiment which "stirs men with high hopes of living to be worthy patriots, dear to God and famous to all ages." The people are the city and sentiment makes the man.

There are many elements in our population, but there are no classes. We have our differences. We are not always agreed as to ways and means, but where Richmond is concerned, we are moved and inspired by one sentiment. As President Leigh so admirably put it in his address, "Love of home is the strength and glory of Anglo-Saxon civilizations. That enabling sentiment, potential in making our part great, abides with us as a guarantee of the future. A movement for the advancement of Richmond has always the right of way to the minds and hearts of her people." That sentiment is not peculiar to Richmond, but it is characteristic of her people.

Richmonders have employed the Chamber of Commerce as a means, again to quote from President Leigh, "of organizing her moral and intellectual resources," and that institution has worked wonders for Richmond's growth. Mr. Leigh in summing up the work of the Chamber of Commerce, showed that it had led in every great movement for Richmond's development, in utilizing the water-power of the James, in making the river a "highway of commerce," in preparing the way for the Chesapeake and Ohio improvements, in securing the enactment of a law to enable the city to extend her borders and subsequently securing the adoption of the annexation ordinance; in maintaining favorable railroad rates; and was pioneer in the erection of modern office buildings. He also outlined the work of the future, and made a patriotic appeal to the people for better support of an institution which is absolutely essential to Richmond's commercial welfare. The appeal will not be in vain.

Mr. Joseph Bryan's address on the advantages of Richmond as a manufacturing center contained statements which were surprising even to those who keep well informed of Richmond's progress. Who knew that a single factory in Richmond makes and sells 250,000 cheroots and cigars a year? Who knew that the paper mills of Richmond make the matrix paper for nearly two-thirds of the great newspapers of the United States? Who knew that Richmond is the only city of its size which supports two printers' supply concerns? Who knew that Richmond's publishing house has an annual output of 1,500,000 books? Who knew that Richmond has one of the largest binderies in the United States and that it does work for New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis? Who knew that Richmond has the only varnish works in the South?

Mr. Bryan showed that the tobacco industry employs over 10,000 hands; the iron industries 7,500 hands; the paper factories nearly 2,000 hands; the printers' trade 1,400 hands; the shoe trade 1,500 hands. He showed that the output of our tobacco factories is nearly twenty million dollars a year; that the output of our iron industries is more than nine millions a year; that the fertilizer business amounts to over eight millions a year; that the output of the paper industry is nearly three and a half millions a year; that the boot and shoe trade is nearly three millions a year; that our flouring mills are turning out 2,500 barrels of flour per day.

Some of our contemporaries who are puzzled to understand why Richmond has so many rail men may find enlightenment in these figures.

Mr. Freeman also cited instructive figures. He showed that Richmond's jobbing trade last year amounted to \$55,000,000, as compared with \$19,000,000 for Baltimore, although Baltimore is six times as large as Richmond. Baltimore's manufactured product amounted to \$10,000,000; by the law of proportion, Richmond's should have been \$25,000,000. In point of fact it was \$65,000,000. Richmond's advantage lies in this, that while both cities look

to Southern territory for trade, Richmond is much nearer to the field. The Times-Dispatch agrees with Mr. Freeman that this and all other advantages which Richmond enjoys should be extensively advertised. It also agrees with him in urging that one of Richmond's needs now is a ship channel. It can be had by expending a comparatively small sum of money in James River improvement. With deep water transportation, Richmond would have an advantage enjoyed by few cities in the United States.

Mr. John P. Branch is a man of few words, but he always speaks to the point, and he impressed his hearers with the importance of public health, clean streets, a larger building for the Y. M. C. A., and manufacturing industries. His suggestion and plea for better health is directly in line with the course that The Times-Dispatch has been urging upon the people of Richmond.

Mayor McCarthy's address was very entertaining, but we do not agree with him in his statement that the general attitude of the people toward the Council and the city government is that of unfriendly criticism. We think the Council has done all that could reasonably be expected from any body of business men who were hampered with the cumbersome mechanism of our present system of city administration.

The addresses were all full of hope, encouragement and good cheer, and the occasion was a tribute to the enterprise, good fellowship, hospitality and patriotism of Richmond. But let us not discuss it as a sentimental occasion. Let us give it a practical turn and put the Chamber of Commerce on a solid financial foundation.

## A Return to First Principles.

The demand for free seed for the honest voters is by no means in an impregnable position. The hunting of graft, like the discovery of witches, is becoming a popular pursuit for politicians recently purified by affliction, and if the United States Senate has its way the time-honored perquisite of free seeds will follow the bigger grafts into temporary eclipse.

Who would have imagined two years ago, in the riot of high finance, that the people would so soon and so actively wake up to the destructive influence of graft in all its phases? But that darkest hour was just before dawn, and before the night comes again there will be a rehabilitation of some badly used up moral principles. The action of the Senate Committee on Agriculture on the free seed bill is very significant in this connection. The special correspondent of The Times-Dispatch in Washington announces that the Senate will amend the bill carrying the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture by providing that the sum set apart for free seeds and plants shall be used only for procuring rare specimens, or such as are not usually grown in the United States. It is further provided by the amendment that the distribution shall be made by the Department of Agriculture and not by the senators or representatives.

The same article says that Captain John Lamb, of the Sixth District, "has mapped out plans which will insure the defeat of the Senate amendment should it be added in the latter body." If he does succeed, he will prevent an important step in the right direction. The Times-Dispatch has no objection to the distribution of rare and valuable plants and seeds by the government. But such distribution should be made for the benefit of general agricultural and not of local political interests.

Even the Senate committee sees the paternalism, the wastefulness and the utter perversion from its original intention of this free seed distribution. It was undertaken for the upbuilding of agriculture, and it has become a mere assistant to the political campaigner.

Captain Lamb may satisfy his own conscience on this point, but the public knows that free seeds under present methods serves little purpose, save the making of friends and holding of votes for their distribution.

## Church News.

"I want to thank you," says a prominent Methodist preacher in a personal letter to the managing editor of The Times-Dispatch, "for the service you are rendering in giving such prompt and correct news of the proceedings of our General Conference in Birmingham. I am sure hundreds and, perhaps, thousands of interested Methodists in this State and elsewhere are grateful to you for the enterprise you have shown in employing a competent hand to make daily reports and to Brother Cooper for his clear and comprehensive statements of what is going on."

The Times-Dispatch is pleased to have this acknowledgment. We have spared no pains or expense to give full and accurate reports of the proceedings of the Methodist General Conference, the Southern Baptist Convention and of the Presbyterian Assembly. The Times-Dispatch is a newspaper, and recognizes that to many of its readers no news is more interesting or important than religious news. Not only church members, but large numbers of men and women outside of the church, are interested in the proceedings of religious bodies, in all sorts of information relating to the growth and progress of church work, the evolution of church creeds and so on.

It is an interesting fact to us that the church papers themselves are now in the strict sense of the word newspapers. Of course they discuss religious topics in their editorial columns and they devote a goodly portion of their space to matters of a purely spiritual nature, but their columns are largely filled with news pertaining to church work and development. Indeed, several years ago, one of the Virginia denominational papers was excluded from the penitentiary on the grounds that it was a newspaper. This merely emphasizes the fact that there is a large demand for religious news, and every live secular paper endeavors to supply it.

## The Capitol Square.

At the meeting on Monday last of the Civic Improvement League, Mr. Massie

moved that the league use its best endeavor to keep the grass green in the Capitol Square and that the City Council be requested to have the street Department keep it watered.

No city has a more beautiful park, naturally, than the Capitol Square of Richmond. It is absolutely ideal. It is situated in the heart of the city, it is approached from four sides and is a delightful resort for all. Richmond has this park without investment and without expense. She could well afford to co-operate with the State authorities in keeping it in prime condition. The State has made an appropriation to improve the walks and beautify the grounds, but there is no appropriation for watering the grass. The cost to the city of doing this would be trifling and the grounds would be vastly improved and beautified, if the grass should be kept green through the hot season. We heartily approve Mr. Massie's suggestion. Nature has done her part by the Capitol Square, the State is doing its part; Richmond must not lag.

## The City's Trees.

Complaints reach this office from time to time that the city's shade trees are being cut down in alarming and apparently unnecessary numbers. The disposition has not been lacking, indeed, to say that the city engineer puts a too light estimate on the value of these trees, and has axed them over-freely for insufficient reasons. The fact seems rather to be, however, that our trees have been sadly neglected in the past, and have frequently gotten into such condition that cutting is a necessity.

Trees are an important and valuable part of a city's assets. To cut down on that might have stood on to the city's pleasure and comfort is an offense not easy to condone. But it appears that our younger trees were planted without proper allowance of earth space about them, and have suffered and died as a result from lack of nourishment. Also, they have been afflicted by the San Jose scale and other affections—diseases hard to prevent and very hard to cure.

So far as the future is concerned, the Mills ordinance is calculated to do some good. This bill provides that the city shall furnish free, upon a householder's application, slips from its nursery and boxes to enclose them. The householder, on his part, engages to plant the young tree on his sidewalk and to allow it at least three feet square of unpaved ground. This ordinance, if its provisions are impressed upon property owners and followed out, ought to prove valuable in furthering this aspect of civic improvement. It would appear, however, that a clause providing for the systematic watering of trees so supplied might well be inserted in it.

Meantime, the serviceable trees that we already have should be ensured every care. Not one of them should be allowed to fall while there is any way of preserving it.

## "Everybody Else's."

Referring to the phrase "everybody else's salary," the Hon. John Wesley Calhoun's use of which was recently championed in these columns, a correspondent inquires whether it would not have been better to say "the salary of everyone else." The Times-Dispatch replies that it would not. "The salary of everyone else" is, of course, excellent English, but it is no more excellent than "everybody else's salary;" and inasmuch as the circumlocution is not at all convenient, it is just as well to get the handier expression straight once for all.

The same correspondent also criticizes The Times-Dispatch's use of "that" in the clause "one of the greatest authorities that ever lived." He asks whether the relative pronoun "who" would not have been better than the demonstrative adjective "that." The answer to this is obvious. "That" as used here is a demonstrative adjective. It is a relative pronoun, and hence is quite properly associated with an antecedent. After a superlative, indeed, "that" is probably rather more common than "who."

## The Disease Called Graft.

The law's delay and the technicalities of the law have not saved Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment in jail and required to pay a fine of \$2,500 for accepting a fee of \$500 a month for five months from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, of St. Louis, for services rendered the company in an effort to prevent the issuance of an order by the Postoffice Department prohibiting the use of the mails by the company. In other language, Senator Burton was a grafter.

Graft is a new word, but it is not a new crime. Achan, the son of Carmi, the son of Zabdai, the son of Zerah, "took of the accursed thing and the anger of the Lord was kindled against the children of Israel." Gehazi, the servant of Elisha, the prophet, in disobedience, took graft from Naaman, the leper; "and the leprosy of Naaman came upon him and he went out from the presence of the prophet a leper as white as snow."

Graft is a disease as bad as leprosy, but it is a preventable disease and the honest people of these United States have determined that it shall be exterminated.

Speaking of resignations, why this audible reticence from the direction of the Health Department?

That little noise you hear is merely the old city taking another rung on the upward ladder of progress.

In heaven, however, there will be neither grafting nor giving in graft.

Again it becomes necessary to request the Council to look out for its Solph.

plainly what Richmond's place among the cities is destined to be.

Splendid resignation weather, this.

Doat dust not to dust?

It was a banquet from the heart.

Those speeches last night indicate pretty

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## Rhymes for To-Day

Me and Three in the Hesperides.

Three maids I found in the golden west,  
 (Drove deep to the three maids' toast):

And the one I love the best,  
 And one I love the most;  
 And the third, in truth, 'pon a poet's oath,  
 I love her more than both.

Ah, wonderful ladies of dreams were they—  
 (Trip light to my harp's glad strains)  
 Ah, each was a glowing and radiant fay,  
 Of blood and beauty and brains—

And I tramped the heather (or else we sat—  
 I am not very sure as to that).

And I and the one that I love the best,  
 And the one that I love the most,  
 And the one I had found in the golden west—  
 Fled far down the sunlit coast;

Aye, we fled, if I can remember aright,  
 To the haunts of the troglodyte.

And three of the Three I love so much!  
 (Fill up for the beauteous Shiel)  
 And I sang of my love in Spanish and Dutch,

Eyes all and Portuguese;  
 And sure as I live each glorious wench  
 Sang her love for me into Danish and French,

And chivalric old Chinese.

And some may say that my ballad is rot—  
 (Sing, hey for my precious blood!)  
 And some may deem it a polyglot  
 And name it the name of mud;

But I know what I know in the sunset West,  
 And I know the three maids that I love the best.

Ah, I know gay things in the Isles of the Blest,  
 From the Golden Apple's bud!

—H. S. H.

## Merely Joking.

The Golf Girl—"John seems to have fooled in making love to me." The Auto Girl—"Well, something's gone wrong with my sparker, too."

Correspondent—"What do we see in the country besides grass, trees and flowers?"

"Patent medicine signs!"—Houston Chronicle.

"The people in the next flat seem to be fond of the latest songs." "Yes, they do." "I care for any that are sung earlier than 10 P. M."—Washington Star.

Nutleigh Wedde—"I tell you, old man, I have a wife that can't be beat."

Henry Peck—"So have I—I tried it once. —Cleveland Leader."

Post—"I want you to know, sir, that this poem cost me a week's hard labor."

Editor—"The judge certainly tempered justice with mercy."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Julius—"Yes, I always go to bed at night with gloves on to keep my hands soft."

Peggy—"And do you wear your hat, too?" —Pick-Me-Up.

Getting Along—"And Grayce is going to marry a man of seventy." Another case of May and December.

"Say rather, August and December. It's been a long time since Grayce owned up to twenty-five."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Chain the Dog.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—While you are calling the attention of our City Fathers to the need of sprinkling the streets, which if done generally, and not specially, would be good blessing, while you are trying to protect us against germs and microbes, for which we all should be thankful, please to call our attention to the danger which menaces the life of every child in the city, an evil which in frequency of occurrence, is increasing.

This evil, ferocious bulldozes to be kept within the city limits. Only a few days ago a colored boy, going to work, was chased and badly bitten; on yesterday a child was bitten, and a few weeks ago a woman and child were horribly bitten, and one of the dogs (there were two of them) had to be killed before he would relinquish his hold of the flesh.

There is hardly a week passes that some child is not bitten in this city; yet nothing is done to protect us against this danger.

We have passed laws banishing cows, goats and hogs, which are a menace to our health, from our city, but our law has been overlooked entirely the bulldog question.

Now, Mr. Editor, look into this matter and see if you cannot help protect the people, and especially the children. Take this question home to yourself and ask yourself the question what would you do if one of your little ones was brought to you, bleeding and disfigured for life, and in addition you have to pass through the terrible strain of expecting to lose the child. Individually I would at once kill the dog, and, if necessary, the owner, for the law would justify me in protecting my child, but what good would this do? Would it not be better to remove the evil?

There should be looked into this matter, and stringent laws passed in order to protect our children.

FATHER.

## The Many-Sided Graves.

The New York Sun recently describes the editor of the Atlanta Georgian, as "the rapturous, the high-sounding, the half eagle, three-quarters song-crow and all bulbul." The class in arithmetic may now tell us how many there are of Jacksonville Times-Union.

the subject of this fervent eulogy.

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# Book News And Reviews

FENWICK'S CAREER. By Mrs. Humphrey Ward. Pages, 367; \$1.50. Harper & Brothers, New York. Bell Book and Stationery Company, Richmond.

"Fenwick's Career" will scarcely add perceptibly to a name already honored by association with some of the greatest literary genius that made "David Greve" and "The Heart of the Matter" what they were. The book which the author inaugurated in "Lady Ross's Daughter," and at least partly followed in "William Ashby"—that, we mean, is the rest of them for not being wholly original if they might have been more breathing and throbbing with the real life of the North Country artist, who left his wife for thirty years while he dallied in London with the rich and made love to Lady Hamilton. Fenwick's career, Fenwick went to London for a year and stayed twelve. His little wife, in a fit of frantic jealousy, not unreasonable, runs away from home before the first year is out, and there is no longer anything to take him back to Westmoreland. Fenwick's patroness was a far different sort of lady from Romney's Madame de Postonville is brilliant, charming, graceful, sweet and good. Also she is rather vaguely realized. Fenwick loves her and all her circle to leave him unmarried and he is largely "taken up." Of course, the truth was bound to come out at last, and a painful episode, the unearthing of his dream, is for himself and his friends, and most of all for the kindly lady with the French name.

We have implied that Fenwick's guiding angel is not convincingly delineated as we might have wished. And this criticism applies with more or less force to most of the people in the book. The artist himself stands out sharply enough, but he draws neither the reader's sympathy nor very greatly his interest. He is a cold, fellow, unattractive, quarrelsome, not particularly attractive. His brilliance we must take largely on faith. The other personages are somewhat shadowy. There are not many of them; the curfew here is not the large one that Mrs. Ward has so often used with admirable effect, and the story, for all its long years of duration, is narrow enough to appear almost episodic. But probably a greater weakness is the absence of that vital motive which gives to the action of book people the final touch of truth and makes their histories a real and vital transcript out of life. We are oppressed with the feeling that the characters here are not real, but that they are simply because Mrs. Ward has willed it so. Fenwick points magnificently when the story she has mapped out for him demands high artistic success, wretchedly when failure is necessary to point a moral. His gifts come back again in the end, not because it has been made inevitable that they should so return, but apparently only because it is pleasanter to leave one's hero with such promise of better things ahead. Fenwick comes back after twelve years, at precisely the psychological moment, and sends her husband a token which, had it reached him an hour later, might have found him dead by his own hand. Well, give up the love of a lifetime and marries a woman he does not care for; not so much, perhaps, because he was that kind of man, but because that procedure on his part best suited the working out of his creator's idea. So we have a book of vague people moving purposefully and a book of people moving from motive-springs not made sufficiently explicit to win one's thorough assent.

"Fenwick's Career," we believe, must disappoint those readers who look to Mrs. Ward for those able illuminations of life and character which past years have shown her so fully qualified to produce. It cannot reasonably be mentioned in the same breath with "David Greve" and the other great ones.

## Magazine Notes.

Merrill A. Teague exposes the "Bucket-Shop Sharks" in the June issue of "Everybody's," and Charles Edward Russell continues his "Soldiers of the Common Good." Eugene Wood describes "The Campaign Against Consumption," and Thomas W. Lawson writes of "Punch and Judy in the United States Court." Other contributors are Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd, E. J. Connelley, Dorothy Canfield, Caryn Wells, Ruth Kimball Gardner, Edith Rickert, Anne O'Hagan and Arthur Stringer.

In Appleton's Booklovers, which is coming to be known simply as Appleton's Magazine, Sarah Bernhardt gives her "comparative" impressions of American factory and labor, and discusses consular reform. From a long and excellent table of contents we may mention articles, stories and poems by Henry C. Rowland, A. Maurice Low, Rex E. Beach, Anne O'Hagan, William Aspinwall Bradley, E. J. Connelley, W. A. Fraser, Broughton, Hawthorne and George Gibbs.

In Almshe's June issue, a short novel, "The Last Days of Pompeii," is to be read. The regular novelette is by Vincent Harper. W. A. Fraser, Myrtle Reed, Richard W. Child, Frank D. Sherman, John Vance Cheney, Charles D. Channing, Pollock and Clinton Scollard are among the other writers in this issue.

Bridge whist has reached a stage in its development where its enthusiasts want it in progressive and duplicate form. There is some doubt as to the way progressive and duplicate bridge should be managed, and those who are in search of the correct rules will find them given only in the latest and most complete hand-book of the game, "Poster's Complete Bridge."

Among the sufferers by the San Francisco disaster was Gertrude Atherton, who lost in the first half of the second day. Her novel, which was completing for the Harpers, but with the characteristic spirit which the tragedy has called into being, she was working on the second part to day again, but I am confident that I can do even better with it later."

The limited de luxe edition of Mrs. Ward's great novel, Fenwick's Career, in two volumes, was brought out by the Harpers the day after the first. The volumes are bound in French hand-made paper boards, of a soft shade of blue, with cloth backs and paper labels. The illustrations are by Albert Stern, reproduced by photo-gravure on Japan paper. Each copy bears a number, and is signed by Mrs. Ward.

The Harpers are shipping a large edition of Rex Beach's stirring tale, The Spoilers, to Canada this week. The novel is gathering momentum, and the Harpers are keeping their presses running overtime in order to meet the demand.

## The Constitutional Debates.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—There have been some criticisms recently in one or two newspapers of the State over the delay in printing the debates of the last Constitutional Convention, and the last criticism seems to place the blame on the Harpers (now the Hill Printing Company) for delay in completing the work. I am unwilling, in my silence, to shrink any measure of such responsibility as attaches to me, either as a member of the committee, or as the editor, and charged with the duty of editing and printing the debates, or as the individual selected by the committee to have immediate charge of the work.

When it is considered that the sessions of the convention covered a period of thirteen months, some little delay may be formed of the time required simply to read the proceedings, and to verify the copy by the stenographic report. After this was done, it was no easy task to select which part of the debates should be omitted in order to reduce the whole to proper proportions, and to compare the portions selected with that discarded, so as to prevent, as far as possible, re-



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By W. L. AUSTIN.

The glorious sun of prosperity shines to-day Upon Richmond, queen of all our Southland. Clothed in commercial supremacy, see her stand—Majestic, grand, supreme. Long may she sway The sceptre of power upon her throne Of commerce; as, with loyal hearts and true, Her thrifty, energetic people still pursue The course which makes her stand to-day alone,

The Gateway to the South.

Back in those pioneer days of long ago, Ere the spouting kettle had revealed the power of steam, Or electric currents flashed, save in the lightning's gleam; When travel was by rail or stage-coach slow, Those sturdy old Virginians laid well the plans For Richmond, which thro' all the trying years to come, In peace or war, has been the regal home Of progress; for then she was, as now she stands—

The Gateway to the South.

Stand upon the brow of Libby Hill to-day; View the tons of wares from foreign shores Entering the port of Richmond for her stores, Or for reshipping thence by rail or waterway To Southern fields. Then see the product of her factories And mills, and wares from every enterprise, disperse For traffic into every clime. Her commerce, Press and schools proclaim that Richmond is

The Gateway to the South.

Does the proud bird of freedom, soaring high above, Look down upon a city quite so fair? Nay; The spinning-wheel is gone—we hear the clacking loom to-day;

The ox-cart drags no more where speeding moguls move; Instead of chinked log huts stand our universities; The wheels of progress hum—prosperity is everywhere; Then throw the gates wide open, proclaim it far and near That Richmond, by her zeal and vantage, is

The Gateway to the South.

ferences that had no connection with the subject matter. Colonel L. S. Mayne, Mr. G. E. Compton and myself, together with a corps of proof-readers and stenographers were engaged for nearly twelve months in preparing the first draft for submission to the Committee on Printing. It was some time before the committee could consider the matter, but when it did, it announced its decision, and that it would be necessary to reduce it to at least two-thirds of its present proportions.

When the work of revision had again been completed, there was unavoidable delay in securing a meeting of the committee, and, later, in securing a satisfactory contract for printing, binding, etc. Up to this time, no delay had occurred which could have reasonably been avoided. But since closing the contract, now with the Hill Printing Company (now the Harpers Press), several causes have contributed to the postponement of the work and to the impatience of the public, among them being the early practice of sending out proofs to the individual members and their delay in returning same, my own inability, at returning to read the revised proof promptly, and the printers' strike in Richmond,